

Issue 123 June 2014

KNOTTING MATTERS

The Magazine of the International Guild of Knot Tyers





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Front Cover *A magnificent knotted cre-
 ation from the fertile mind and hands of Joe
 Bennett. Well done Joe!*

Catalog Information

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EDITOR

Lindsey Philpott

e-mail: knottingmatters@igkt.net

HON. SEC.

Tel: 0144 (0) 1769 540 626

e-mail: secretary@igkt.net

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

Bruce Turley

19 Windmill Avenue, Rubery, Birmingham

B45 9SP, UK

Tel: +44 (121) 453 4124

e-mail: membership@igkt.net

PRESIDENT

Antoine Leroy

e-mail: president@igkt.net

GUILD POSTAL ADDRESS

for all correspondence

Hon Sec, IGKT

Oaken Cleave, Cobbaton

Umberleigh, Devon EX37 9SG, United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

Report of meeting 18th May 2014

At the AGM held last weekend at Chatham Docks, problems arose as many members had not registered in advance, particularly for the Saturday evening meal. This presented a challenge, very efficiently dealt with. However at future meetings some members may be disappointed if they cannot be accommodated last minute. Despite this, the meeting was a huge success. Thanks to Ian Schofield and his team for all the organisation. The visit to the Rope walk was particularly enjoyed by a large number of members.

We have been making plans to have a new website, and are now in a position to get production of this started. It will take some time but be well worth waiting for.

Details have now been published for the October meetings in Canada, and Warwickshire.

The 2015 AGM has been booked for 8-10th May, to be held in Otley, West Yorkshire, and the October 2015 meeting will be hosted by and held in the Netherlands.

Work is still being done to produce a hard copy membership list. Apologies for the delay; we know that this is very overdue, however we are hopeful that it will shortly be completed. The Executive Committee next meet in September.

Letters to The Editor

The Things You Say!!

Dear Lindsey,

Another little something which might interest Member John Heselton K.M.114. P.7 The “ Messenger strap” that he talks on, is in fact extremely old; it was used in Ancient Egypt and an illustration of one that was found in a 5th C trash dump in Berenike can be seen on page 54 in the Chapter on Ropes and Knots in Ancient Egypt by Willemina Wendrich, in the book sponsored by the Guild in 1996, entitled “*History and science of knots*”. Further, in the days of sail, in Nelson’s time before the metal screw shackle was invented, this “Gadget” known then and still today at sea as a “Toggle and Becket” was commomplace.

Roger Carter

Lindsey,

The photograph [front cover] shows six interlinked grommets. The resulting structure is spherical and is O1, U1 throughout. The cord used is 2mm. polypropylene and each 8-plait grommet has 47 bights.

Regards,

Joe Bennett.

Betcha Didn't Know

Your lesson for today [from Ketchikan, AK, USA]!

Betcha Didn't Know....

Early aircraft's throttles had a ball on the end of it; in order to go full throttle the pilot had to push the throttle all the way forward into the wall of the instrument panel. Hence “balls to the wall” for going very fast. And now you know the rest of the story.

During WWII , U.S. airplanes were armed with belts of bullets which they would shoot during dogfights and on strafing runs. These belts were folded into the wing compartments that fed their machine guns. These belts measure 27 feet and contained hundreds of rounds of bullets. Often times, the pilots would return from their missions having expended all of their bullets on various targets. They would say, “I gave them the whole nine yards,” meaning they used up all of their ammunition.

In George Washington’s days, there were no cameras. One’s image was either sculpted or painted. Some paintings of George Washington showed him standing behind a desk with one arm behind his back while others showed both legs and both arms. Prices charged by painters were not based on how many people were to be painted, but by how many limbs were to be painted. Arms and legs are ‘limbs,’ therefore painting them would cost the buyer more. Hence the expression, ‘Okay, but it’ll cost you an arm and a leg.’ (Artists know hands and arms are more difficult to paint.)

As incredible as it sounds, men and women took baths only twice a year (May and October). Women kept their hair covered, while men shaved their heads (because of lice and bugs) and wore wigs. Wealthy men could afford good wigs made from wool. They couldn’t wash the wigs, so to clean them they would carve out a loaf of bread, put the wig in the shell, and bake it for 30 minutes. The heat would make the wig big and fluffy, hence the term ‘big wig’. Today we often use the term ‘here comes the Big Wig’ because someone appears to be or is powerful and wealthy.

In the late 1700’s, many houses consisted of a large room with only one chair. Commonly, a long wide board folded down from the wall, and was used for dining. The ‘head of the household’ always sat in the chair while everyone else ate sitting on the floor. Occasionally a guest, who was usually a man, would be invited to sit in this chair during a meal. To sit in the chair meant you were important and in charge. They called the one sitting in the chair the ‘chair man.’ Today in business, we use the expression or title ‘Chairman’ or ‘Chairman of the Board.’

Ladies wore corsets, which would lace up in the front. A proper and dignified woman, as in 'straight laced' wore a tightly tied lace.

Common entertainment included playing cards. However, there was a tax levied when purchasing playing cards but only applicable to the 'Ace of Spades.' To avoid paying the tax, people would purchase 51 cards instead. Yet, since most games require 52 cards, these people were thought to be stupid or dumb because they weren't 'playing with a full deck.'

Early politicians required feedback from the public to determine what the people considered important. Since there were no telephones, TV's or radios, the politicians sent their assistants to local taverns, pubs, and bars. They were told to 'go sip some Ale and listen to people's conversations and political concerns. Many assistants were dispatched at different times. 'You go sip here' and 'You go sip there.' The two words 'go sip' were eventually combined when referring to the local opinion and, thus we have the term 'gossip.'

At local taverns, pubs, and bars, people drank from pint and quart-sized containers. A bar maid's job was to keep an eye on the customers and keep the drinks coming. She had to pay close attention and remember who was drinking in 'pints' and who was drinking in 'quarts,' hence the phrase 'minding your 'P's and Q's'.

The pessimist complains about the wind.

The optimist expects it to change.

The realist adjusts the sails.

Your friend,

Louie Bartos

From Richard Cornish in February, 2014:

A pic of a small portion of the 838 Sailor's Crosses donated in my late wife's honor to every nurse at MD - Anderson and ORMC hospitals. This was one of her last wishes, it took a while but ... And I got published in the August edition of Central Florida Doctor magazine. A link to the edition is below. The story and photo can be found on page 5.

<http://www.mydigitalpublication.com/publication/?i=170436>



News Snippet from KM's UK stringer

English post-WW2 table-tennis maestro Johnny Leach, twice world champion, coach, administrator and ultimately a member of the game's Hall of Fame, died recently aged 91. He began to play in the canteen of British Ropes, located beside the River Thames in the SE London suburb of Woolwich, where his father was the works manager.

Dear Editor,

In Knotting Matters #121, pg. 35, you asked for articles from young knotters about projects, skills, etc.

When I joined the IGKT, my application included a short description of my use of knotting in the Boy Scouts of America. I've noticed that, in the ten (10) issues of Knotting Matters that we received so far, I haven't seen any discussions about one of the few aspects of knotting that is used the most in Scouting; the use of lashings in pioneering projects, most commonly using Square Lashings, diagonal lashings and tripod lashings. We build monkey bridges, which are jungle gym-like structures used for agility. We also use lashings to make useful camp gadgets, such as a signalling tower, flag pole, table [and] drying rack.

One common structure is what we like to call a "weather rock". It is simply a large tripod with a boulder hanging from the middle. Used as a comedic run-on at large-scale summer camps; if the rock is damp, it will rain; if it is covered in ants the earth will be attacked by ants.

Knotting is a useful tool in Scouting and I do my best to pass on my knowledge.

Sincerely,

Jacob Oates

Hello Lindsey,

I was rather annoyed to read about a proposal in KM 122, page 10, to give free membership yearly or lifetime to non-members. I think this is rather insulting to long-standing members, who have paid subscriptions for 25 years or more to help support the Guild.

In most Guilds or associations free membership is the norm after 25 years. When I was a member of the National Federation of Sea Anglers, life membership was offered if you paid ten years subscriptions up front. I mentioned free membership to Bruce Turley when I paid my subscriptions for my thirtieth year.

Guild Member
Owen K. Nuttall

[The proposal was part of a series of ideas, made by one of the Guild's members, to increase our relevance. What are your thoughts? - Ed]
from our UK stringer

'Cable to America to find out if Howard Pyle is still alive; if so, contract with him to illustrate the one-sheet poster.'

This cryptic memo was scribbled by the fictional investigator Mary Russell (scholar, feminist and wife of Sherlock Holmes)* while posing undercover as director's assistant and gofer for an early-1920s English silent-film company on location in Portugal. Unfortunately the US author and illustrator Howard Pyle (1853-1911), best known for portraying pirates in children's books, had been dead for a decade; but during life he established the Howard Pyle School of Illustration Art (otherwise known as the Brandywine School) ... and, as some ABOK devotees will know, one notable artist to emerge from it was Clifford Warren Ashley.

*Pirate King by Laurie R. King, published in Great Britain in 2011 by Allison & Busby Ltd., by arrangement with Bantam Books, an imprint of Random House Publishing Group, itself a division of Random House Inc. (New York).

Rectilinear Mat Layouts

from
Geoffrey Budworth

Make rectangular mats like these on a rectangular frame or board, passing the strands around rows of pins, nails or pegs as shown (Figure 1). A purpose-made frame will do to mass-produce several the same; otherwise, a more versatile and changeable arrangement must be devised.

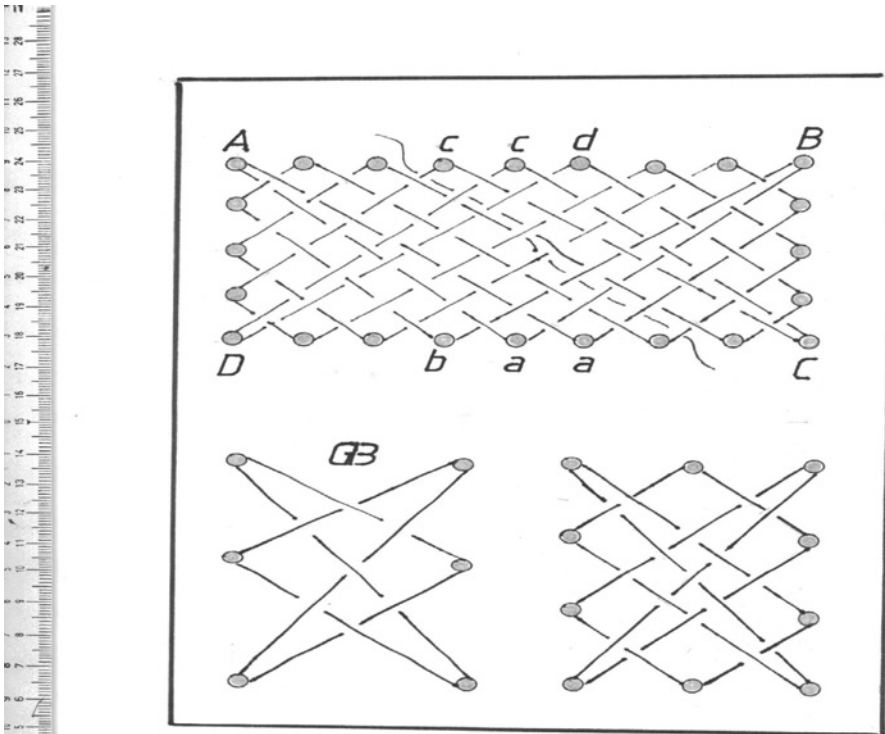


Figure 1: A 4-bight x 9-bight rectilinear mat layout, as well as a couple of simpler versions, namely:-
2-bight x 3-bight and 3-bight x 4-bight versions.

The trick is to lead each corner bight around two adjacent but opposing pins. For example, in the 4B x 9B specimen, the corner bight **A** is linked with the pegs labelled **a** and **a**. Similarly corner **B** has its own couple of pegs, in this instance (but not always) using one of the existing **a** pegs and its own **b** peg. Corners **C** and **D** are laid out much the same. This layout is better seen in the smaller 2B x 3B and 3B x 4B samples, although such simplification causes their mat shapes to disappear.

Very large mats are quickly designed and woven using this technique, using a paper diagram as a guide to the correct over-under sequence, and mistakes can be easily rectified by back-tracking. Bury the two loose ends beneath the completed mat's upper surface centrally, then seize, glue or heat-seal them. There is no need to follow the original lead around for a 2-ply or 3-ply version. Instead use thick-ish, soft-ish, stretchy stuff (like magicians' cotton rope) which, once the completed mat is removed from its pins – or the pins from the mat – will shrink slightly, tightening itself, so that the angular edge bights soften and become rounded.

The law of the common divisor – that constrains the tying of any single-strand Turk's head knot – evidently applies to these mats. So too, it seems, does the rule of the highest common factor or HCF (see Figure 2 opposite).

For instance, as 6 is divisible by 1, 2, 3 and 6, while 9 divides by 1, 3 and 9, then their HCF is 3 ... and the 6B x 9B mat consequently requires 3 strands to tie it. And as 4 is divisible by 1, 2 and 4, while 12 is divisible by 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12, their HCF is 4 ... so the 4B x 12B mat requires 4 strands for its completion.

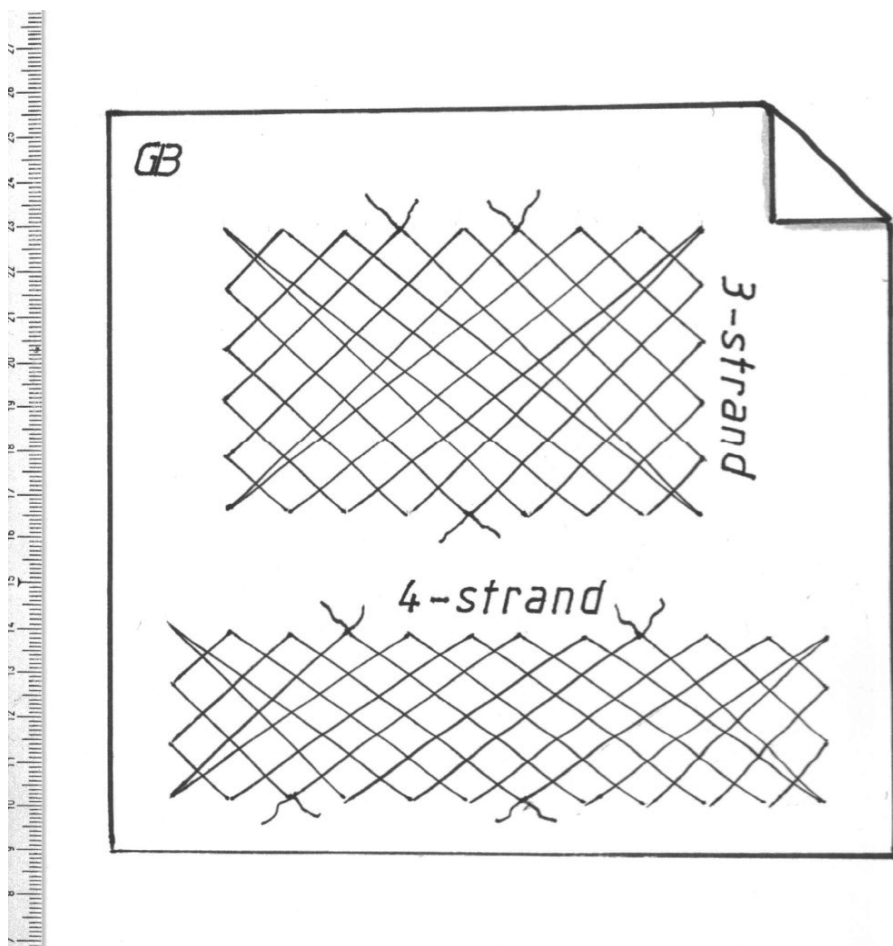


Figure 2 : Rectilinear layouts of a 6-bight x 9-bight mat, and a 4-bight x 12-bight mat (over-under sequences omitted), both of which contravene the Law of the Common Divisor.

Museum of Knots and Sailor's Ropework Monographs.

These monographs are published so that information on subjects rarely studied or written about can be more widely circulated. The authors are always interested in hearing of additional information. The monographs are printed in modest numbers and reprints take into account new information as it comes to light. References are given throughout. All books are A5 with card covers.

#1 Sailmaker's Seam Rubbers.

Des Pawson 2014, 16 pages, 14 b/w illustrations.....
£2.50

An overview of this tool unique to the sailmaker.

#2 Some Notes on the Rogues Yarn.

Des Pawson 2004, 20 pages, 1b/w and 4 coloured illustrations.....£3.00

A history and description of that coloured marker yarn that can tell so much about the rope, where it came from and what it is made of.

#3 Sailmaker's Needles.

Des Pawson 2010. 36 pages , 4 coloured & 10 b/w illustrations.....
£4.50 **OUT OF PRINT**

A History and background complete with lists of makers names

#4 Marline spikes, Fids & other related tools

Des Pawson 2010, 59 pages, 86 b/w Illustrations
£5.50

A History and background of all types of spikes & fids except for modern and patent tools.

Complete with lists of makers names

#5 Observations on Sails, Sail Cloth & Sailmaking, An Historic Re-print

Mathew Orr, 1852 & Thomas W. Ratsey, 1924

with an introduction by Des Pawson 2006, 58pages, 1 b/w illustration
..... £5.00

Reprinting two separate histories and background pieces prompted by
The America Cup winners and their sails.

#6 Sail Hooks, Sailmaker's Bench Hooks

Des Pawson 2009, 19 pages, 19 b/w illustrations
£2.50

An overview of this tool unique to the sailmaker

#7 Sailors' Rope mats, from yarns, strands and sennit

Des Pawson 2009, 72 pages, 34 b/w & 52 illustrations full colour.....
£15.00

A history and description of the many and varied styles of rope mats
made from old rope yarns as opposed to the usual over under flat knot
mats. This is the first time a comprehensive study has been put together
of these overlooked mats and mat making techniques. There is a modest
amount about the techniques but this is not primarily a how-to book.

8 Sailmaker's Palms

Des Pawson 2010, 64 pages, 50 b/w, plus 5 A3 sheets of templates...
£7.50

A history and background on the styles and variations of the sailmakers
palm including a section on how they are made and a selection of pat-
terns should you wish to try yourself.

#9 Navy Rigger's Blocks, Stocks or Benches

Des Pawson 2011, 26 pages, 25 b/w illustrations
.....£4.00

These benches, almost a tool in their own right, appear to be almost
unique to Naval dockyards

#10 Notes from a Ropemaker History Uses & Specifications

John Hawkins 2012, 40 pages 1b/w Photo 6 b/w illustrations

.....£4.00

A brief history of ropemaking in the UK with a special section on the process used in Hailsham, Sussex. Together with all the specifications and descriptions of cordage, many of which are now almost forgotten, all collected together over a life in Rope by John Hawkins when he was 89.

#11 Heavers as used by Riggers & Sailmakers

Des Pawson 2013, 36 pages 39 b/w illustrations

.....£4.00

History and background to a wide variety of tools that make life easier yet are hardly ever described

#12 Navy Plug, Prick or Perique of Tobacco

Ken Yalden 2013, 18 pages 13 b/w illustrations

.....£3.50

History and background of the Navy's tobacco issue

#13 "Tom Bowling" & The Book of Knots

A Bibliography & Commentary Together with the Solution to a Mystery

Gordon Perry with Des Pawson 2013, 46 pages 10 b/w illustrations

.....£5.00

The story of the first Knot Book.

Write to The Supplies Secretary (address on page 2) for your copies of these fine monographs! - Ed

Rope

by
Dr. Mike Howarth

Knotting Matters Issue 121 December 2013

Reference: A plea for Help Jimmy Williams

Letter to editor

Jimmy & letter to the editor

An idea to support your ideas for IGKT's role in respect of the role of education in your mission statement. I use rope in my teaching lectures and writing to illustrate themes begun around 1993 through inspiration for a PhD in 2003, and in my current consultant work at University College, London.

All the fancy words might best be summed up in the following that IGKTiers could drop into the chat at public events:

“Making knots is a really good for showing how you learn, you know. Each knot has a name. When you hear the name of the knot and use your hands to make the knot ,the result is you learn quickly. You practice and think about the name as you go through the sequence. Then when you remember the name, the actions come back to your mind. Ropework demonstrates how we learn. It also demonstrates the value of learning by doing.”

To parents and adults the words are:

“Rope words like reef knot Turks head and traditional sailors' phrases such as Pipe down Toe the line. (Add your own examples - mine are bitter end and monkeys fist.) they show the way humans learn. These are metaphors that light up the brain and paint vivid pictures in the mind. The metaphors and the physical making, together, show a child (and adults who have forgotten) how hands-on learning works.”

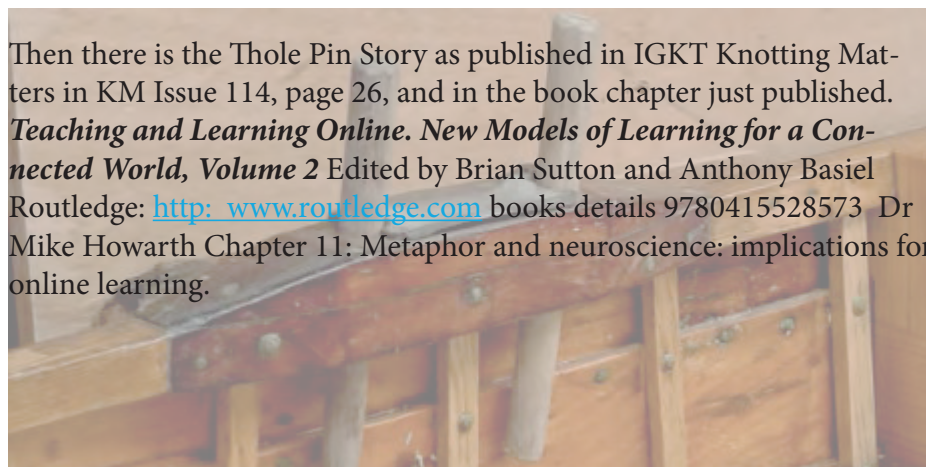
Read ABOK with Patrick O'Brian Aubury-Maturin novels of life in the British Navy of Nelson's time and a picture of hands-on learning has relevance to address issues of education in our present culture. I really consider ABOK is worth recognition as a literary gold mine for the teaching profession.

My evidence for the idea of ropework as hands-on learning, and a demonstration of the new understandings of how metaphor works, has been gathered together over the years. With various attempts to put across the blindingly obvious that we have forgotten in our intellectual sophistication.

Here is an early attempt. Try the video

[http: www.mhmv.co.uk site metaphor metaphorvideo1.html](http://www.mhmv.co.uk/site/metaphor/metaphorvideo1.html)

Then there is the Thole Pin Story as published in IGKT Knotting Matters in KM Issue 114, page 26, and in the book chapter just published. ***Teaching and Learning Online. New Models of Learning for a Connected World, Volume 2*** Edited by Brian Sutton and Anthony Basiel Routledge: [http: www.routledge.com](http://www.routledge.com) books details 9780415528573 Dr Mike Howarth Chapter 11: Metaphor and neuroscience: implications for online learning.



Of course hands-on learning is obvious to IGKTiers. The education world is knot so aware. But, sailing so close to the wind, it is often possible knot to see the wood for the trees. (Sorry about the mixed metaphors, but you get the picture!)

My most recent attempt is the result of being asked to give a talk at our local sea scouts in Hertford for Trafalgar Day in November 2013. This is another attempt to get the ideas across, with some other notes. Written in a narrative style shown to me by Johnny Morris.

Presentation

Mayoress, Distinguished guests, Officers and cadets, Ladies and gentlemen, Chairman.

Thank you for those kind words. We are here to honour and remember the life of Britain's most famous hero, Admiral Lord Nelson whose life ended at the battle of Trafalgar over 200 years ago.

Key Notes

Rope was an essential skill in Nelson's Navy

Becket

Chelsea Flower Show Gate Rope

Ashley Book of Knots

International Guild of Knot Tyers

Rope Theory

Prada

BITT BYTE

Navigation

Ropework skills are a gateway to understanding how we learn

Riggers Bench in Bengo

Turk's Head Metaphor

Belay pin dead eye bitter end thole pin

Not just how metaphors help us learn but metaphors are how we learn

Hardwired

learning is hands on physical Who does that the best - the Navy of course and the Sea Cadets in particular

outdoor challenges land based adventures seamanship, meteorology, radio communications and cookery to name but a few.

And of course tying a Turk's Head too you didn't really need me to tell you that, do you sea cadets? You know it - in your bones

Extra Thoughts

I believe it is common to talk about the skills and training in the Navy in terms of leadership - well that's OK if you are a captain or commodore. I don't have that experience. I'm a radio producer, a tutor and a lecturer so I can't talk about leadership only talk about something simple from my own experience like - a radio broadcast doesn't just happen, it has to be planned and executed. Actually you need a team of about 12 people, a platoon or a squad in your terms, getting them all onboard to pull together I suppose. Anyway my point is you just can't sit and expect life to come to you; nothing happens unless you make it happen. My point is that I learnt that lesson thanks to my encounter with sailing and the sea. I think it is possible I learnt more from the sailing than I did from sitting at a desk at college.

It's only just come to mind, thinking about Nelson here on Trafalgar Day. I went to Portsmouth Polytechnic but from the tall office building that housed the bright new college, a symbol of Wilson's white heat of technology, I spent my time looking out of the window out across the navel dockyard to the masts of HMS Victory. Oh dear forget Hagel and politics and Economics yes folks at 18 I just really wanted to be a deck-hand on a cruise yacht in the Mediterranean not a student.

So I read up everything about sailing & got my dad to send me on a sailing course. I went down to the yacht club by the Still and West and crewed Z class Victory yachts every week for two years or so, out of the harbour - pretty rough when wind blew against the tide. I camped at Camper and Nicholson for a big boat to crew. Not much luck at first, but I eventually crewed on the RORC Cherbourg Race on a French boat. A very nice bunch of Foreign Legion Paratroopers one crew short (in Portsmouth jail for attempted murder!) I crewed at Cowes and that summer I spent five glorious day at Falmouth Week on a 32 footer. The skipper had had a stroke and could only point and grunt. A lad younger than myself did everything for him including pulling him back in in-board after the tiller knocked him head first over the gunwale!

At Portsmouth Polytechnic, another summer, I went to Cowes to crew and ended up as a stage hand at the Isle of Wight rock festival. I never

did make graduate day! I passed my degree (just) but I was already up and off on that graduation day in 1971. I was in Peru looking out of the window across Cusco to the Inca fortress and the snow-topped Andes mountains beyond with a terrible head from altitude sickness and a worse stomach from stewed guinea pig, but a Kodak Bursary for £2,000 in my pocket to photograph and record life of the Quechua Indians in the Valley of the Incas for schools in the UK. I saw death coming on five occasions on one day on those mountain roads.

Expeditions to Iran and Tanzania followed in the next two years and I was just so lucky. I took my photographs and sound recordings to the education department at the BBC and I got a job which 600 people applied for, as I discovered in my first week when I was carpeted for putting a preposition at the beginning of a sentence. I survived and didn't stop for twenty years, traveling all over Britain and many places abroad adventure, people, sights and sounds in the can for children, for education. It's only now, when on this occasion of Trafalgar Day, I think about Nelson and what he means to so many people and think back how he has inspired people in so many ways with no real connection to the sea. How did he do it, why did he do it? Anyway he's got me thinking of the past, my college days, Portsmouth sailing, and the Navy as I sit on my rigger's bench in the back garden making another Turk's Head fender and weaving a tale of education, learning and my recent interests in sailor's ropework for a talk at the Ware and Hertford Sea Cadet's charity dinner in celebration of Trafalgar Day 2013.

Nelson's Chaplain

Let the country mourn their hero; I grieve for the loss of the most fascinating companion I ever conversed with— the greatest and most simple of men— one of the nicest and most innocent— interesting beyond all, on shore, in public and even in private life. Men are not always themselves and put on their behaviour with their clothes, but if you live with a man on board a ship for years; if you are continually with him in his cabin, your mind will soon find out how to appreciate him. I could for ever tell you the qualities of this beloved man. I have not shed a tear for years before the 21st of October and since, whenever alone, I am quite like a child.

IGKT at Chatham - Again

from Our Roving Reporter

May 2014 saw the third visit by the IGKT to Chatham Historic Dockyard, the first visit being shortly after the dockyard had closed to the Royal Navy in the 1980's, and the most recent in 2004. How things have changed and improved over the years! What doesn't change, but does mature over those years, is the friendship enjoyed by members of the Guild.

Early birds gathered in the Dockyard Church, which was to be the venue for our Annual General Meeting. Another incentive to arrive nice and early was a demonstration by Master Ropemakers, the commercial rope-making firm, formed originally from workers of the last surviving Royal Navy ropery in the UK, and still using machinery dating back to the early 1800's.

We gathered at the appointed time and, with a running commentary from the Production Manager, we were treated to a presentation of three ropes being made simultaneously. The noise from the twisting machines was extremely loud, and to watch the tops travel rapidly down the 1100 feet ropewalk was fascinating. Unlike most [members of the] public, we were given a more technical explanation of the process, and were able to get our queries answered. After the ropewalk, our group went to the spinning and hatchelling room, a part of the building not available to members of the public.

Saturday saw more IGKT members gather and fill the tables strategically placed around the church with exhibits of their work. Promptly at 10 o'clock, Ken Yalden (UK) opened the meeting, and was followed by Colin Byfleet (UK) giving his last address as President. One of the tasks of the retiring President, is to nominate a successor. In this instance, Colin proposed Antoine Leroy (France) who was duly accepted. The existing members of both the Trustees and Executive Committee were all re-elected. It was pointed out that, after many years as Membership Secretary, Bruce Turley was stepping down and a replacement would be

needed soon. The President's Cup was awarded this year to Bob Dollar (USA). Because Bob was unable to attend the meeting, arrangements would be made to present the cup to him as soon as possible.

Following the formal part of the meeting, Penny Bodger (UK) gave a presentation on the life of Henry North Grant Bushby (died January 14, 1926). You may recall that the IGKT have taken on a task to digitise some nine volumes of his notes on knots, which notes are held by the Mariners Museum at Newport News, USA. This work, while unpublished, predates both Clifford Ashley, and Graumont and Hensel. Some 30 Guild members have undertaken this task in conjunction with the museum. By now, it was mid-day and the meeting was now open to the public. As luck would have it, the Epping District Cub Scouts (Essex) were on a day visit to the Historic Dockyard. After a couple of brief trips to the Guild meeting, they soon made sure that it was a must-do on their itinerary. They were fascinated by the hands-on opportunity to do swing braiding, hitching and many other knotty activities.

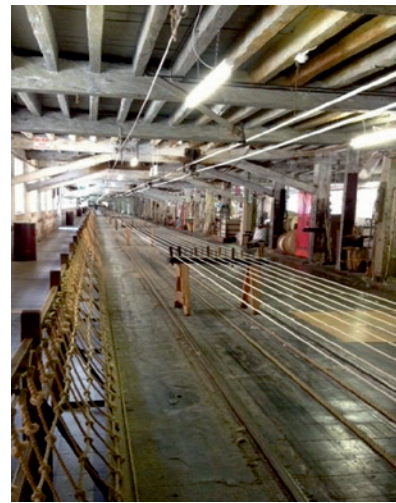
For those members not engaged with younger folk or visitors, there was plenty of chance to talk knots. Sheila Pearson and Pauline Bentley (UK) were engaged on their usual task of persuading members to buy raffle tickets. The well filled table of prizes tempted many to buy tickets. David Pearson and Chris Pinder (UK) officiated at the prize draw, and one or two members may have reached the point of excess baggage. A special raffle was held for a book of drawings and poems created by our founding member, Geoffrey Budworth (UK). This was won by former KM editor Colin Grundy (UK).

The Knot Tyers' Supper was held by special arrangement during the evening in the Wheelwrights Restaurant. This historic building (c 1786) was, as the name suggests, once used for the making of wooden wheels and masts. Some 70 members enjoyed an excellent meal in great surroundings and good company.

Sunday morning saw the continuation of our informal part of the weekend. But alas, all good things come to an end. By lunchtime, the church had been cleared, and we said our goodbyes until the next time.



A proud Ben Asberg with his covered bottle

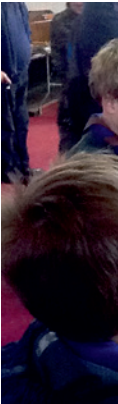


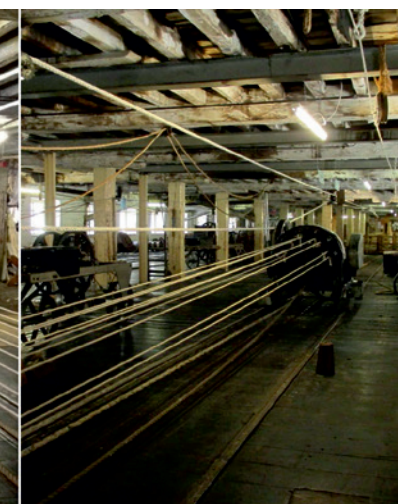
Two combined views of the ma

Raffle time!
For a chance
at the prizes
onm the
table in the
foreground.



Colin Grundy has a kumihimo les-
son from Europa Chang-Dawson





Massive ropewalk at Chatham



Guild members at the Knot Tyers Supper



Clive & Caroline Sandrey study Ken Yalden's contraption



Cub Scouts from Epping try swing braiding with Willeke van Der Ham



Notes from the President

June 2014

As posted on the Solent Branch web-site:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear friends,

I have two pieces of news for you, one is bad, one is good. So maybe I should start with the bad one: The bad news is that my English is just terrible, but with your help, maybe I'll improve it. And now the good news is that my speech won't be too long and boring.

Quite by chance, in 2006, I discovered the French branch of IGKT in Douarnenez at an old wooden sailing boat rally. A guy was demonstrating how to tie an 18-face globe knot. It was fascinating for me. I tried to understand how it was done. I brought a sample away with me and, when I was back home, I tried to replicate the process but I failed; fortunately I had already decided to join the Guild. May 2007 was my first visit to an IGKT annual general meeting, in Fareham for the Guild's Silver Jubilee where I had the pleasure of meeting for the first time many of you from all round the world. Without the Guild, I would never have had such an occasion to meet so many happy knot-tyers. In 2010 in New Bedford, USA, the Half Yearly Meeting was a fantastic opportunity to visit the home of Clifford Ashley.

Many, many enjoyable AGMs and Half Yearly Meetings followed, notably the one in Sweden and the last one in Flensburg. Last year, the meeting in Long Beach California, on board the RMS Queen Mary was a great moment too. So now I am here, ready to be fully committed and at your service, to be at the helm of the IGKT.

First, I must say that I am very impressed by the job done by the past presidents. The job sounds very challenging because there are still so many things to do to keep the Guild alive. Looking to the future, and the story of the Guild since the beginning of that nice social knotting course, we can see as a very long, long brace. We can compare the Guild

and its future with a very long brace. This is our main brace, as we used to say in the age of the old Navy. This is a brace which has been especially made for the benefit of all the members of the Guild
In my humble opinion, I do believe that we have still three major strands to splice tight:

1. The first strand is the one which will develop our link with the younger generation. This is our most important duty, to draw their attention to everything related to knots. Knotting is a very good way to develop concentration, to share knowledge and friendship, and to transmit valuable tips, lest we forget this fantastic art of knotting that has been so important among seafarers, fishermen, gauchos, vaqueros and whip makers, just to name a few.

Sometimes, I notice at our regular meetings there are Guild members coming with their families and the young kids are so enthusiastic to discover an easy way to tie a sinnet, to show off their nice bracelets, and then, when they thank you with a big smile, this is our best reward. Some members have developed a Junior Knot Tyers' Club which is a very good idea. Some others have regular meetings with the Scouts. All these opportunities to demonstrate knotting arts to young people are important for the future of the Guild.

2. The second strand, is to attract more and more experts, all round the world. This is the best way to share and transmit the rope-work heritage and also to find new applications for ropes. They are many occasions to find new experts willing to join the Guild. We have to welcome them heartily, pointing out this is a good way to reinforce their knowledge and know-how by meeting face to face with other experts, not only via the Internet. Some of them will be very efficient at teaching; others will be better at just tying. Expert master riggers on a modern sailing boat (such as those who prepare for the Volvo Ocean Race) are doing a fantastic job. One day, I wish we could organize a symposium on modern rigging with them.

3. The last strand, which is also very important, is to keep all the IGKT branches very closely united so we can act together on every aspect of knotting arts in the same spirit. Knotting Matters is a very important-means of keeping a solid link between members. Some of us for different reasons cannot afford to travel to the regular meetings but are happy to receive news. It is our duty to have an interesting publication, not only for the veterans, but also for the younger generations willing to start with a less complicated process of tying.

So my dear friends, it is my wish that the three strands of the main brace have to be spliced together, over and under in a non-stop very long process in order that we can remain proud of the job already done by our predecessors and keep alive a true spirit of friendship and values among all IGKT's knot-tyers around the world. So let us say "Splice the main brace"

Thank you for your attention

Antoine Leroy, President, IGKT

And now, a few words from our newly elected President, M. Antoine Leroy, as sent to your Editor:

Even before I had the pleasure and the honour to be chosen as IGKT President, I take all the occasions to explain to friends, relatives and other relationships that I belong to a superb non profit organisation dealing with knots, braiding, splicing, and all that kind of stuff, not only for practical purpose but for also the aesthetic of tying decorative knots. Except a few persons, people are quite surprised at first for my interest in such things they mostly consider as a very trivial hobby and somehow a waste of time, while there are so many important things to deal with and so many other fish to fry.

Most probably, I am not the only person being caught in such a situation. So what could be the right reply? One can just say "Why not?"

Such an answer is a little bit too short; you have to argue that position. « Why knot » is also the title of a recent book, written by Philippe Petit, already mentioned in “Knotting Matters”. « Imagine a world without ropes, lines, cables, and knots... » Then followed by a list of strong arguments, « this list is endless... ».

Besides that, I do feel this is not only the president’s business to talk about the International Guild of Knot Tyers, to develop and strengthen its fame and prestige, every Guild member should also do that, for it’s everyone’s task to arouse and attract new members. If we don’t do so, the Guild will regress inevitably and will fall in to mere oblivion.

How to encourage new comers and mostly younger people? This is our true challenge. Every one has his own experience and history about knots. Just start telling them in your own way about your personal history about knots, braiding, and making sinnets and decorative knots. Personally when I meet old friends, French Navy officers, they are so surprised about my interest about knots, for marlinspike jobs were only given to able seamen from the rank and file. So sometimes they just wondered whether maybe I became a little bit bizarre for there are so many important things to read, to think and to talk about, and to deal with. Finally, after developing a few arguments, they admit my view, mainly if they are practicing yachting on a personal wooden traditional boat. They are keen to keep everything tidy and in order, I would say “all shipshape and Bristol fashion”.

Here are some other arguments. If, for instance, you have to convince someone interested in antique literature, talk about the Hercules knot or the Heracles knot, and the Roman lore and symbolism about it, for it was used in ancient Greece, Rome and even in Egypt as a protective amulet. Today we know it as a reef knot or a square knot.

For those who have a keen interest about symbolism and heraldic purpose, there are a lot of things to say related to knots. We could also mention the Celtic knots.

For those interested in the ten eight century French philosophers known as « *Le Siècle des Lumières* » ask them if they have already opened the famous Diderot Encyclopaedia, you have some interesting plates coming from various craftsmen's profession.

For people studying advanced mathematics or physics at the university, have they heard about the knot theories and the work from Henry Poincaré, in his *analysis situs* and different topological structures and the work from many other brilliant mathematicians, Gauss of course, Kauffman, Jones, Vassiliev, just to name a few.

So as we may see, they are so many different ways to talk about knots and to encourage newcomers to come and join the Guild. They are so many fields of interest, both theoretical and mostly practical. The aesthetic of knots is a naturally a common interest among happy knot-tyers. Beyond all, we must keep in mind that our original organisation, now expanded throughout the world, is a fantastic way to have a superb and valuable link between people coming from different worlds and culture.

As a French author said

“La grandeur d'un métier est peut-être avant tout d'unir les hommes, mais il n'y a qu'un luxe véritable et c'est celui des relations humaines.” (St Exupery in *Terre des hommes*) which I may translate loosely, (sorry for that): ***business greatness is first and foremost to make a link between people, but there is only one true luxury - the human relationship.***

In our job, I see that link as our main rope, said in navy terms, by which I mean the main brace.

Antoine Leroy

A Couple of Clerihews

by Geoffrey Budworth

The clerihew is a form of verse first perpetrated by the English novelist and humourist Edmund Clerihew Bentley (1875-1956). It consists of two rhyming couplets, the first of its four lines merely the subject's proper name, with the remaining three combining some biographical detail(s) and a deliberate metrical clumsiness. So:

Clifford Warren Ashley
 (some thought rashly)
 Sketched and wrote lots
 For his monumental book of knots¹.

Whereas:
 Graumont & Hensel
 Had eschewed pen and pencil,
 Deeming photographs speedier
 For their knot encyclopaedia².

¹*The Ashley Book of Knots*, first published in 1944 by Doubleday, Doran and Co. Inc. (New York, NY, USA)

²*The Encyclopaedia of Knots and Fancy Rope Work* by Raoul Graumont & John Hensel, first published in 1939 by Cornell Maritime Press (Cambridge, Maryland, USA)

∞ oOo ∞

Henry North Grant Bushby

The Knotting Legacy of a British Aristocrat
by Penny Bodger

Previous articles in Knotting Matters will have alerted you to the importance of the manuscript “Notes on Knots” by Henry North Grant Bushby (1863-1926), housed in the Library of the Mariners’ Museum in Newport News, Virginia, USA, and currently being transcribed by a willing team of Guild member volunteers. As stated in the introduction on the Museum’s website “Bushby sought to produce the most comprehensive work on knots of the time, combining instructions on knot-tying and an in depth look at knot topology and mathematical theory.”

But what of the man himself? Who was Henry North Grant Bushby? How did he get interested in knots? How did the manuscript end up in a museum in the USA? These questions fascinated me and I was able to put some information together for a presentation at the Guild AGM in Chatham Dockyard in May this year. What follows is based on that talk and will give you a bit more understanding of a truly remarkable man.

Detailed family tree research done by [IGKT Librarian] Gordon Perry and his daughter reveals that Bushby’s father was a Metropolitan Police magistrate and Recorder of Colchester who was born in Madras, the son of a Judge for the East India Company. Bushby’s mother was Lady Frances North, daughter of the 6th Earl Guilford, with many illustrious connections. The family had houses in London as well as the family estate of Wormley Bury near Hertford where Bushby became Lord of the Manor on the death of his father in 1903. The grand Manor of Wormley Bury was used as a VAD hospital in both World Wars and the property still exists. It is now divided into 2 and 3 bedroomed apartments, which come on the market at about £1/2 million!

Bushby was educated at Eton where his house-master, the eminent scholar Warre Cornish, wrote of him, “Henry is one of the most interesting and satisfactory pupils I have ever had. He is if anything, a little

too wise for his years and I should be glad to hear of him committing an indiscretion". He went on to get a scholarship to Trinity College, Cambridge where he became an active member of the Cambridge Economic Society presenting a paper entitled "State Interference" in which one of his topics was "possible evils resulting from employment of married women". He was also a member of the Society for Psychical Research which conducted scientific study of unexplained phenomena. He became fluent in German after a long vacation studying at Jena University.

After graduating from Cambridge in 1885 he served for 2 years as a Lieutenant in the Hertfordshire Yeomanry and shortly afterwards he started becoming involved in public duties acting as a local magistrate and parish councillor. He was called to the Bar in 1893 but there is no evidence that he ever practised as a Barrister, though he lists that as his occupation on formal documents. In 1896 he married Annie Esther Ford, an Australian from Sydney and their first child, Dorothy, was born in Yokohama, Japan a year later. Neither the Foreign Office nor the Japanese Embassy can throw any light on why he went to Japan but in 1902 he wrote a paper entitled "Agreement between Great Britain and Japan" for the United Service Monthly Review of Military and Naval Affairs. This document reveals considerable depth of knowledge and understanding of foreign affairs at the time, especially in the Far East. However he must have been back in the UK by 1899, which is when his son Geoffrey was born.

Also in 1902 his "Notes on Knots" was started and Volumes 1-6 were begun sequentially in the months January to August that year. This means that he must have done considerable research prior to 1902. Not only has he obvious practical knowledge of how to tie knots and their strengths and weaknesses, but he refers constantly to an extensive bibliography ranging from works on the topology and mathematics of knots, through mountaineering, fishing and maritime books, to historical and classical examples. Gordon Perry suggests he [Bushby] became interested in knots from the sailors on his voyages to and from Japan; Pieter van de Griend, in an article for PAB's Knot News in 2001, implies that it is the mathematics and topology that has captivated him, and I wonder if he was spurred on by encountering many decorative and cultural knots during his time in Japan. Who knows?!

In an effort to find out more about Bushby, my husband David and I spent some time in the Hertford Library archives where some of the family papers have ended up. Here we came across 3 booklets written and illustrated by him in the style we can instantly recognise from “Notes on Knots”. The first of these entitled “*Genius et Comes – a personal selection of prose & verse 1891-1892*” reinforces our knowledge of his classical education and interest in history and literature, but there is no mention of knots. The second, his War Diary from WWII when he served as Captain in the Royal Defence Corps and managed a number of Prisoner of War camps in England, has no reference to knots either. However it does give a lot of insights into the man himself. For example, the diary is full of lists and keen observations. He recorded the titles of the books he was reading, the distances he’d walked, train times and connections, the first cuckoo heard in spring, hotel room numbers when he was on leave in Peterborough with his wife, etc, etc.

One example reads as follows: “From 26 Nov 1916 I was single handed in Hutments at National Filling Factory No 9, Banbury. In my hut, where I was alone, the living room (6’0” x 10’6”) had 5 doors, & 2 windows – 1 being the front door – bare matchboard walls & ceiling, bare floor boards, & for furniture, 3 tables, 4 Windsor chairs, 1 coal scuttle, 2 table-cloths.”

He was obviously very popular with his NCOs and men and there is a complimentary letter to him from them on Christmas Day 1916 which accompanied the gift of “an excellent leather pouch and pipe”. He also had a good sense of humour and there are a number of entries referring to his war on rats in the huts where he was billeted. For example “Rats have been quiescent since I discovered large bloodstain on my bedroom floor. No doubt the regimental tom cat had “done his bit” and had wished to show me.” Many of his observations give a picture of wartime living, the icy conditions in the winter of 1916/17 and the sound of the guns in France when the wind was in the right direction. It was fascinating reading and difficult to tear ourselves away.

However the third handwritten booklet, entitled “Sillibillia Vol. 1 – miscellaneous jottings by HNGB” was started in Sep 1901 at the Carlton Club and contained a wonderful collection of limericks, jokes, mathematical conundrums, card tricks, riddles, tricks with matchsticks, handshadows, origami, mobius bands – and KNOTS. The latter were mainly tricks, some with handkerchiefs and some references to an army pamphlet called “Tricks for the Trenches”. Other entries would be instantly recognisable to those transcribing “Notes on Knots”, describing how a Reef Knot behaves under different strains, or how to tie a Chinese Cap Button knot with a reference to Ah Sam 1897. Europa Chang Dawson tells me the latter was almost certainly a Chinese house-boy, presumably part of his household when he was in Japan.

Amongst the other Bushby family papers we looked at in the Hertford archives was a manuscript compiled by Bushby’s son, Geoffrey from extensive notes made by his father on the history of Wormley and the Hertford district. Geoffrey died young and the document has a number of edits and additions by his sister Dorothy, many of which refer to her father’s public responsibilities in the county. Among other things, not only was he Deputy-Chairman of the County Council, on the Wormley Parish Council, and Chairman of the Cheshunt Bench, but he also founded the 1st Wormley Boy Scout Troop in 1909 and served as District Commissioner for East Herts. That he took his public duties very seriously is evident from his obituary and the many moving tributes in the Press after his death in 1926.

Dorothy states: “... so pre-occupied was my father with his multifarious public engagements that a large part of the management of the estate fell to the care of my mother, and but for her my father’s private interests would have suffered, for he always put his public work first.” One wonders how Bushby ever found time to write his “Notes on Knots” and it certainly explains why the manuscript has so many indications of being a “work in progress” with the many notes and edits.

After her mother died, Bushby's daughter Dorothy, being the last of the line, disposed of many of the family assets. In 1957 she came across the "Notes on Knots" manuscript in a trunk and asked Miss Faber, of the firm Faber & Faber which had published The Ashley Book of Knots, what she should do with it. Miss Faber suggested that since Ashley had received so much support from the Mariners' Museum, they would be pleased to receive it and Dorothy duly sent it to them with a covering letter to this effect. So maybe Ashley himself is responsible for the preservation and current transcribing of the manuscript, though he knew nothing of its existence?

However I'm no nearer to answering my other question – what triggered Bushby's interest in knots and how did he collect his material. Maybe we'll find out more as we continue with the transcription or someone reading this will have some ideas – over to you! He had a number of advantages in that he was well connected, wealthy and didn't have to work for a living. He obviously had an extensive library but must also have spent time talking to people as well as tying and experimenting. I had assumed when I started looking into his life that "Notes on Knots" was the focus of a lifetime's work and had no idea of his other interests and commitments. I now know better and consider that it is perhaps better described as just one of the fruits of an enquiring mind. We are the richer for the fact that he approaches his knots from so many different angles.

There is no doubt that Henry North Grant Bushby was a remarkable man and it seems very appropriate that the Guild should be involved in transcribing his work on knots and hopefully getting it the recognition it deserves.

[see back page for a sketch of Bushby that was included in the War Diary that he wrote - Ed]

The “Gleipnir” Binder

by Barry Mault

Introduction

This was a new knot, which first came to light in August 2009 by being posted on the IGKT web forum. The name is the pseudonym used by Andrew Dahm, the person who first posted it, and the name comes from Norse mythology. In the time since that first post the knot has been discussed many times on the forum but has, to the best of my knowledge, never been referred to anywhere else, so it is remarkably little known. It is also perhaps one of the simplest knots imaginable yet it works and in circumstances where other knots will fail..

What is it for?

This is a binding knot but, unlike the constrictor or strangle knots, it does not need a convex surface on which to bear - it is therefore a “mid-air” binder.

Tying instructions

What follows is not the original Gleipnir, but a variation proposed early on by Dan Lehman, which is more versatile, especially if the cord has to pass around sharp corners (e.g. a bundle of wood). If anyone would like to see the original, and the ensuing discussions, then please go to www.tinyurl.com/gleipnir

1. The cord to be used must be long enough to pass twice around the object to be bound with enough over to tighten the knot.
2. Double the cord and twist the bight at the end then fold it back on itself to form a nipping coil and place the doubled cord under and around the object. See picture A

3. Lead one end over and through the nipping coil from the back. See picture B.

4. Lead the remaining end through the front* of the nipping coil and pull on both ends away from each other to tighten the binder - see picture C.

5. To undo it pull back the end which goes straight through the nipping coil - this will cause the binder to loosen.

*It actually doesn't matter which end is fed first but it may be easier to pass the ends in this order.

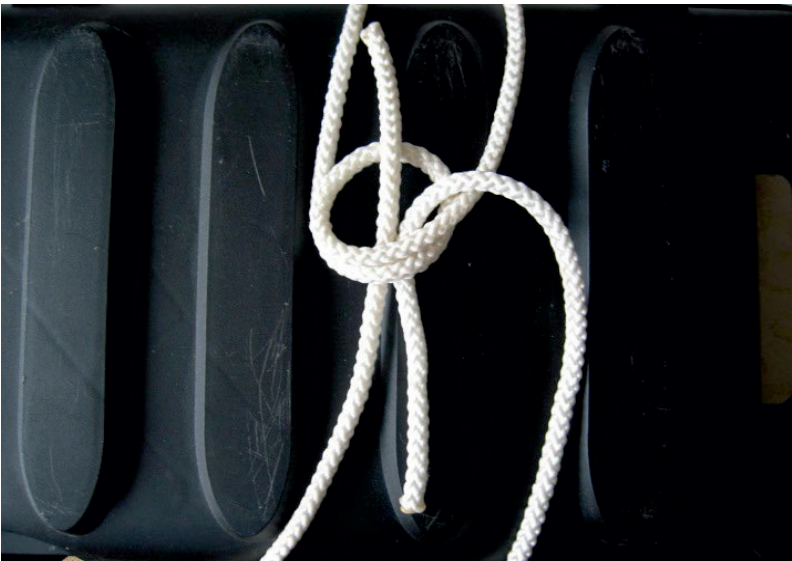


Picture A

The photograph shows a dark background, representing the "bundle" around which the binder is tied - Ed



Picture B



Picture C

A Bit of Light Knotting

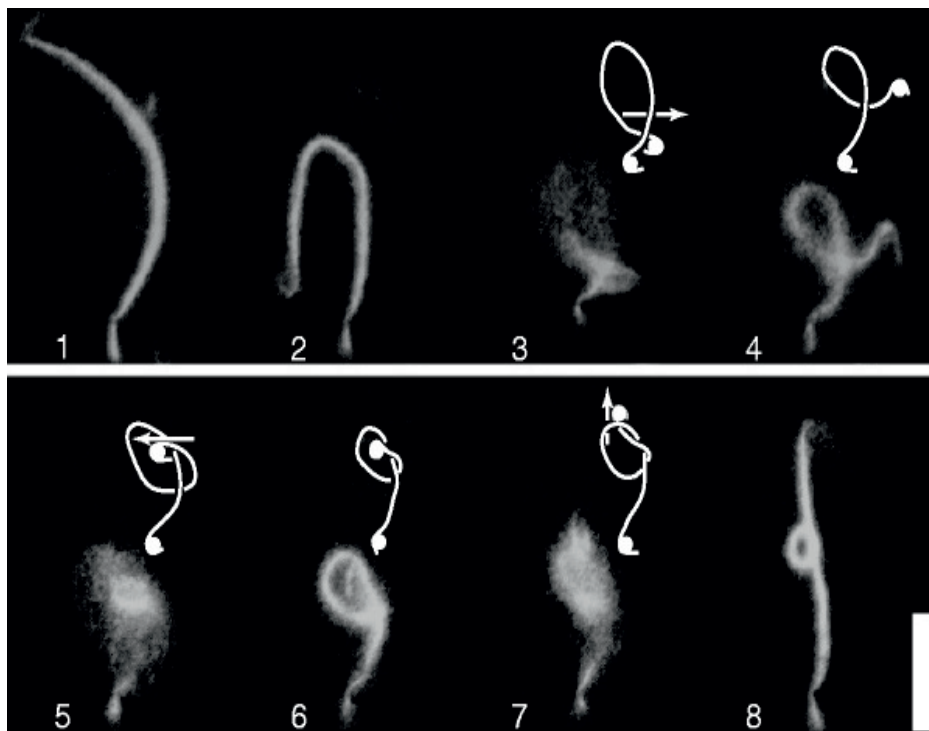
by
Frank Brown

I spent a good deal of my working life shining light of different colours through solids, liquids and gases. I did this because, under certain circumstances, light interacts with matter. Measuring the amount of interaction is the basis of a lot of analytical chemistry, the discipline that enabled me to put food on the table, pay the mortgage and enjoy an interesting occupation. So I have some appreciation of what happens when a beam of light meets a molecule. I also spent quite a bit of time working with proteins and so have a little bit of knowledge about their size and structure. On the atomic scale they are damn big, but in human terms they are extraordinarily small. Given the above, I was still taken aback when I happened upon a report that some scientists had tied a knot in a molecule of Actin using laser “tweezers”.

Actin is a big complex protein molecule involved with muscles and cell walls if I recall correctly. Protein molecules are made up of basic units called amino acids, linked in a very specific order. The number of amino acid molecules involved can be in the thousands and so the resulting chain can be quite long in relative terms. Normally however, these chains fold up in a very definite way and end up resembling a bunch of decoration ribbon that fell off the Xmas tree. In the case of Actin however, I understand that the molecule tends to be comparably elongated, which is probably the reason it was used to demonstrate the technique.

I will make absolutely no effort to explain how it is possible to use lasers to move a molecule let alone tie a knot in one. All I know is that the authors of the article in **Nature, Vol, 399, 3 June, 1999**, took photos using an electron microscope. The whole process is described in the magazine and can be accessed on the web. Enter “actin knot” and it will appear.

While engaged in reading about this performance I saw that there is quite a bit of reporting on knots associated with DNA and RNA. Closer inspection revealed the researchers were talking mainly about mathematical knots, not the sort we rope and string knotters are usually interested in. The ones we are interested in start with the Thumb Knot, a.k.a. Overhand Knot, and this is what these clever blighters tied. Take a close look.



Hello Lindsey this is a photograph I received on my Facebook. A plait of three strands with working ends [cod line?]. Try this with your wives or partners. It should be fun.

Thank you for your time.
O.k Nuttall.



A Right Royal Tuck

from Colin Grundy

On a recent visit with our grandson to Charlecote Park, we spotted a solid silver presentation piece in the dining room of the house. Charlecote Park is a stately home near Stratford-upon-Avon in Warwickshire, UK, now belonging to the National Trust, a conservation charity who look after historic buildings and land in the UK (www.nationaltrust.org.uk). The thing that caught my eye, was not the glint of silver, but the subjects portrayed by the silversmith, two apparently seaman-like figures, one of who was putting a splice into a rope. The inscription plate on the base of the sculpture read:

To
 Captain H Fairfax
 From
 Prince Edward and Prince George of Wales
 On their leaving H.M.S. Britannia
 July 25th 1879

This intrigued me as to why a piece of silverware with a naval origin should have a connection just about as far from the sea in the UK as you can get!

Charlecote Park was built in 1558 by Sir Thomas Lucy. The Lucy family had owned the land in Warwickshire since 1247. The property came into the Fairfax family in the middle of the 19th Century due to the Lucy male family line becoming extinct. Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax KCB, FRGS (1837-1900) to who the silverware was presented was the third son of the 1st Baronet Fairfax. Henry Fairfax joined the Royal Navy in 1850 and held many commands including Second Naval Lord and finally Commander in Chief, Plymouth. Among his shore based commands, he was also Captain of HMS Britannia, the Royal Navy Officer officer training establishment, where his meeting with the two Royal princes came about.

Albert Victor Christian Edward (1862 – 1892) known as Edward or Eddy, and George Frederick Ernest Albert (1865 – 1936), later to become King George V, were the sons of Albert Edward (King Edward VII) and grandsons of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. To further the boys' education, it was decided in 1877 to send them as Naval cadets to HMS Britannia. They served two years aboard HMS Britannia, before joining HMS Bacchante for a three year world tour. It was during their time aboard HMS Britannia, that Captain Henry Fairfax was in command.

HMS Britannia was a 120 gun first-rate ship of the line, launched in 1820. After seeing service in the Mediterranean and the Crimea War, she returned to England in 1855 to become a hospital ship, and then a cadet training ship in 1859, first at Portsmouth and finally Dartmouth. In 1869, she was sold for breaking up and her place taken by HMS Prince of Wales, and was renamed HMS Britannia. Prince of Wales was a 121 gun first-rate with a screw propellor. She was launched in 1860 and served as HMS Britannia until 1905, when a shore based establishment, Britannia Royal Naval College, opened.

Going back to the silverware, presented by the Royal Princes to Captain Fairfax, it shows two Naval cadets, one slightly taller than the other. Were these effigies of the Royal Princes during their time at Britannia? They have a coil of rope at their feet and the shorter of the cadets (could this be the future King of England) has in his right hand a fid and in his left a partly made eye splice. The rope is left hand (S) laid. Is this just a mistake on the part of the silversmith, putting a left-hand twist in the rope, or is it a correct likeness from the time? Perhaps an IGKT member has an explanation?

Were the IGKT in existence in 1877, what a coup it would have been to get the Royal Princes on board!

Branch Reports

Pacific Americas Branch: We are currently seeking nominations for the following officer and Board member positions; President, Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, 3 Board members at large. Our current Officers have decided to not stand again for election and would like to hear from PAB members in good standing of their interest in the advertised positions. All meetings of the Branch may be conducted by e-mail, written correspondence, landline or cellular telephone, VOIP or in person at agreed locations, as decided by those elected. Please send your nominations to Secretary Jimmy Williams at the Branch e-mail address on the back inside page of this publication. Thanks!



Photographs of effigies of two sailors, one seen with a fid in hand and an eye splice started in the other.

Photo credit Colin Grundy

Ancient Practice Continues Into The Present

Photograph from the Past



A photograph of an eye splice being made in His Majesty's Canadian Dockyard, 1941, on a section of what is, purportedly, 20-in hemp. From our perspective it appears to be larger than 20-inches in circumference (line larger than 1.75-in diameter is measured more accurately by circumference) and this may have been incorrectly ascribed by the photographer (unknown at time of writing). The line is right-laid line rather than a more commonly used left-laid or hawser-laid construction. Comments?

Alaskan Branch

Every Thu. evening 6:00 to 8:00
Anchorage Senior Center
1300 E 19th Ave., Anchorage, AK
Contact Charles Rigden
Tel: (1) 928/231-4775

East Anglian Branch

Contact: Des Pawson
Tel: +44(0) 1473 690 090
e-mail: des@despawson.com

French Branch

Contact Jean-Pierre Durand
06 64 00 66 91
durand0547@orange.fr
www.igktfrance.com

German Branch

Contact: Andree Treffenfeld
Hermann-Lons Str 3C, D-24558
Henstedt-Ulzburg, Germany
Telephone: +49 (0) 172 4156789
Email: info@knotengilde.de

Midlands Branch

The Old Swan, Netherton
Contact: Bruce Turley
Tel: 0121 453 4124

Northwest Branch

Contact: Dave Walker
Tel: 01244 682 117

Netherlands

Every last Saturday (except Dec.)
De Hoop, Rotterdam
Contact: Frits Ottens
Tel: +31(0)587850011
Fruitstraat 58, 8933 GR Leeuwarden,
Netherlands
E-mail: frits.efina@telfort.nl

NAB - Mid-Atlantic Region

Contact: Michael Pollock
See handbook for details

NAB - Knot in the Middle

Contact: Rusty Helms
See Handbook for details

Pacific Americas Branch

Second Tuesday of each month
At the Los Angeles Maritime Institute
(upstairs)
San Pedro, California
Contact: Jimmy Williams
Tel: (1) 310/679-6864
e-mail: igktpab@gmail.com

Solent Branch

Second Tues. of even-number months
Fareham Sailing and Motor Boat Club
Fareham, Hants, UK
Contact: Ken Yalden
Tel: +44(0) 23 9225 9280

Surrey Branch

Meetings are held at Guildford District
Scout Centre, Nightingale Road, Guild-
ford, starting at 20:00 hrs. Please phone
for more details
Contact: Howard Denyer
Tel: +44(0) 1483 536 401
www.surreyknots.org.uk

Sweden

Contact: Christoffer Åström
Tel: +46 736 381 731
E-mail: christoffer@knopar.se

West Country Knotters

Last Sat. of odd months @13:00 hrs
The Benjamin Perry Boathouse Activity
and Training Centre
Phoenix Wharf, Lower Guinea Street,
Bristol BS1 6TJ
Contact: Richard Hopkins for directions
Tel: 0117 986 7146

May be subject to change - call first

West Yorkshire Branch

Contact: David Pearson
Tel: 0113 257 2689

Back Cover - *a sketch of Henry
Grant North Bushby, maternal
grandson of the 6th Earl Guilford*



#1208.

12. 9. 1915

10. 1. 13. East-End.